As to the other matter, I think we have a right As to the other matter, a think we have a right to pase refaliatory measures, provided they be in accord ance with the Constitution of the United States, and I think they can be made such. But whether it would be wise for this Legislature to do this new, is the question. To the Convention, in my judgement, this mat ter ought to be referred. Before we commit reprisal

ter ought to be referred. Before we commit reprisals on New-England, we should exhaust every means of bringing about a peaceful solution of the question. These did Gen. Jackson in the case of the French. Be did not recommend reprisals until he had treated with France, and got her to promise to make indemnification, and it was only on her refusal to pay the morey which she had promised that he recommended reprisals. It was after negotiation had failed. I do this k, therefore, that it would be best before going to extreme measures with our confederate States, to make presentation of our demands, to appeal to their reason and independ to give us our rights. Then, if reason and judgment to give us our rights. Then, if reason should not triumph, it will be time enough to come it reprises, and we should be justified in the cycs of a civilized world. At least let the States know what your grievances are, and if they refuse, as I said,

the give us our rights under the Constitution of our country, I should be willing as a last resort to sever the tien of this Union. [Applause.]

My own opinion is that, if this course be pursued, and they are informed of the consequences of refusal, these States will secure: but, if they should not, then the the respectability of the consequences rest upon these States will secede: but, if they should not, then let the responsibility of the consequences rest upon them. Another thing I would have the Convention to do: Reaffirm the Georgia Platform, with an additional plank in it. Let that plank be the fulfillment of the obligation on the part of those States to repeal these obscious laws as a condition of our remaining in the Drien. Give them time to consider it, and I would see all States South to do the second the second second.

Enich. Give them time to consider it, and I would ask all States South to do the same tring.

I am for extansing all that pariotism can demand before taking the last step. I would invite, therefore, South Carchina to a conterence. I would ask the same of all the other Southern States, so that if the evil has got beyord our control, which God, in his mercy, grant may not be the case, let us not be divided among ourselves [cheers], but, if possible, secure the united cooperation of all the Southern States; and then, in the face of the civilized world, we may justify our action, and, with the wrong all on the other size, we can appeal to the god of batters to aid us in our cause. [Loud ped to the god of batties to aid us in our cause. [Loud spilause.] But let us not do anything in which any perion of our people may charge us with rash or hasty action. It is certainly a matter of great importance to tear this Government as under. You were not sent here for that purpose. I would wish the whole South to be united if this is to be done, and I believe if we purse the policy which I have indicated, this can be

10 this way our sister Southern States can be induced In this way our sister Southern States can be induced to act with us, and I have but little doubt that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the other Western States, will compel their Legislatines to receive from their bostile attitude, if the others do not. Then without these we could go on without New-England if she choose to stay out.

A VOICE IN THE ASSEMBLY—We will kick them

Mr. STEPHENS-I would not kick them out. But if

Air, STEPHENS—I would not seek them out. But if they diese to stay out, they might. I think, moreover, that these Northern States, being principally engaged in nantfactures, would find that they had as much in-terest in the Uniou under the Constitution as we, and that they would return to their constitutional duty— this would be my hope. If they should not, and if the Middle and Western States do not into use we should not this would be my hope. If they should not, and if the Midola and Western States do not join us, we should at knot have an unditied South. I am, as you clearly perceive, for maintaining the Union as it is it possible. I will exhaust every means thes to maintain it with an equality in it. My principles are these:

First, the maintenance of the honor, the rights, the equality, the security, and the glory of my native State in the Union, than I am for their maintenance, at all mazards, each of the Next to the honor and glory of Georgia.

out of it. Next to the honor and glory of Georgia, the hand of my birth, I hold the honor and glory of our can hon country. In Savannah I was made to say by the reporters, who very often make me say tungs with I never did, that I was first for the glory of the

While country, and next for tent of Georgia.

I said the exact reverse of this. I am proud of her history, of her present thatching. I am proud even of her metto, which I would have duly respected at the present time by all her some—Window, Justice and Modernation. I would have her rights and that of the Mcceration. I would have her rights and that of the Schate a States maintained now upon these principles. Her josinon how is just what it was in 1850, what rely ext to the Southern States at the other Southern ten monted by most, if not all the other Southern tates. Now I would add but one additional prints to at platform, which I have stated, and one which time is shown to be necessary.

If all this fails, we shall at least have the satisfaction of the satisfact

tion of knowing that we have done our duty and all that patriotism could require.

An Stephens continued for some time on other matters, which are omitted, and then took his scat and great applicate.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INAUGURATION OF A SECESSION POLE. On Saturday last the wholesale merchants of Hayne and Meeting streets, Charleston, inaugurated a secession 1 cle in that city. A vast concourse assembled on the occasion, and several speeches were made, among them the following, by Theodore G. Barker:

then the following, by Theodore G. Barker:

I believe Citizens of the Southers Reference:

Bereath this holde shalt of Liberty, under the sanction of religion's thesing, and the roar of artiflery, the pathons shout of numbers, and theseed by the mappy offices of woman's brightest smiles, Southern commerce this day prochings her sympathy in the grand movements in the South to polain's and commercial independence. The last links which binds the Southern States to the North in this Union—the link of commercial sympathy and commercial inst, is being finally severe. The business-men of Hayne and alceding stricts, in creating here to day a standard of Liberty, upon the fold of whose banner is inscibed the proid motio of our State, declare to the increantile classes of the South, that the interests of commerce, and the bound of commerce, are no longer safe in this Union. I have been honored with the commission of announcing nom this platform, that the wholesale merchants of this dry moors, to a man, the call of the State Legishture for a State Convention, understanding that all to mean direct, independent, absolute secession.

The substantial interests of this city, who have here-

The substantial interests of this city, who have heretoicle restrained disunion and consistently resisted
separate secession, now come forward to demand direct
State action. They have this day erected their own
state and of freecom, and gather around it, here,
pleased, in their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred
horer, to imperil all in the great work of disanion!
here, in the great center of Southern trade, we raise
our altar to Liberty, on which will be 1 in the freewill efferings of Southern patricules—the first fruits
of devotich to our State! Here will her candren
come, bringing with them their trioutes to their
contry's came, and swear in their fealty to the newlost harionality of the South!

Men of the South, we give you, in the proceedings
of this day, assurance louder than the words of our The substantial interests of this city, who have her

of t is day, assurance buder than the words of our pelinite stronger than even legislative action—the inc. sement of that action by the people in their

majecty. Connector, the Queen City of the South, in the Tri e of her solid men, this day declares to the world her sympathy in the cause of Southern emancipation. Ensistantian? and from what? From Slavery! No, thank God, the slavery from which the South is so in to be rescued has been no involuntary servicide—no cringing submission to the base tyramy of our Livewed and acknowledged dominion; rathern pairionic mentiosence in a now unboly alliance—along-affering forternance with their Northern enemies in a disconferent had now disconding partnership. We take day fortestance with their Northern electates. We this day once and now discouring partnership. We this day once and now discouring partnership. We this day once the new thing a common parentage. We hencecelebrate our escape from a turall-ion not born with us, for that smitted from a common parentage. We henceforth and forever tid adien to our systematic sacraides for the maintenance of this Union—for the preservation of the sentiment of a common nationality. Henceforward our devotion is exclusively pleager to Suthforward our devotion is exclusively pleager to Suthform which is our sheriffers and our sentiments are turned being to our sheriffers and our sentiments are turned being to our sheriffers and our sentiments are turned being to our sheriffers she seems has principles from the dark wave of Northern sectionalism—his own solemn words of farewell warning sammon us to battle for freedom and for Constitutional Government.

Engenter his words—"beware of sectionalism." I

Remember his words—"beware of sectionalism." I belt you, then, beware of the North, for the North is bey leady sectionalized. "Beware of foreign induction." I tell you, then, beware of the North, for the historial foreign induced is there arrayed against you. "Beware of internal discensions." Beware then of all political union with the North, for that union in you are already discension.

To the sprival unit, the mechanical, and all the great Soutern interests, the merchanics of Charleston necessarials.

Section interests, the merchants of Charleston hereto the reconstruction of Southern Government—the re-Lewel of Southern life—the revolution of Southern of Southern life—the revolution of Southern erce, and the establishment of Southern society

on its own independent, self-sustaining, self-protected basis.

Fellow-countrymen, our cause is not limited merely

to the protection of ourselves and our material interests—not solely to the vindication of our honor, in the lofty purpose of rescuing ourselves from the humiliating, false position of perpetual apology. These would, indeed, be noble ends, worthy of noblest efforts! But has humanity no interest in our struggle? Has the cause of constitutional government and republican liberty no sympathy with our cause? Think you the genus of conservative democracy has looked on without resentment at the foul slur cast upon the fair fame of her inctitutions in the eyes of the world, by a hateful conspiracy at the North? Think you the corruptions of sarty—the last of Northern ways. ful conspiracy at the North? Think you the corruptions of party—the lust of Northern power—the rage of Northern fanaticism, carrying the abuses of universal suffrage to the point of even asserting negro equality—have proved popular institutions to be a failure? No? a thousand times No? These causes, combined with the wild extravagances of inxury, grown fat upon Souther contributions to Northern wealth, have at last succeeded in dismembering this great Confederacy. But republicanism survives, and constitutional liberty will yet be perpetuated in the keeping of the South, I trust, to a remote posterity.

I am not one of those who can bear to scoff at the lost grandeur of this dving Republic. It has indeed

I am not one of those who can bear to scoff at the lost grandeur of this dying Republic. It has indeed been a glorious triumph of free institutions. The diseases which have undermined it are common to all known human systems. Its death should be no discouragement to our continuing the grand experiment or self-government for continuing the grand experiment of self-government for ourselves. The great lessons of its short but brilliant history will not be lost to us or mankind. But remember, also, its warnings. Beware of the tendencies of a majority government—remember the teachings of the great State-Rights Champion of Carolina, your own Calhoun. See to the protection of the minority; beware of the abuses of universal suffrage; beware of Democratic Absolutism I But be not discouraged. The torch of liberty, which was kindled by the great men of 1776 in the fires of the American Kevolution, is already passing into the hands of the leaders of the Southern Revolution of 1860. The experience of users a century will teach them how to keep it bright forever.

leaders of the Southern Revolution of 1860. The experience of near a century will teach them how to keep it blight torever.

It is true that the grand spectacle of free-trade among so many associate but distinct sovereignities, is one which we can well panse to dwell on. Suppose you do for a time somewhat jeopardize its manifold advantages. The Southern Confederacy offers you an ample compensation for your risk—the assurance of direct trade with Europe, and free trade with the universal world! With these advantages gained, once free of this Union, with your commerce emancipated, and your Cotton crop to back you, you can control the North and dictate the terms of commercial interchange. Southerners! the great principles of truth and philosophy are in your keeping. The lie which has been written, by Northern construction, upon the margin of our noble Declaration of Independence of '76, must soon be erased. That greater truth, that "all men are not born free and equal," written by the finger of God in lines so plain upon the world's history, and so indelibly stamped upon the organization of the negro, must be inscribed boldly upon our banner.

The pervacing idea of the Constitution—the essential difference of race and the imperative subjection of the black man to the white man, as the very condition of his existence among ne—must be vindicated by you in your future history. It is hopeless to expect Northern acquiescence in these fundamental doctrines, so long as we remain in this Union. Wrapped in the sanctin conious folds of a self-satisfied Puritanism, has ked by a foreign opinion, formed and instructed by their own brazen fabehoods, inflated with a pride of so the South. Except on the bended knees of apology for

their own orazen larencode, insact with a firstee social superiority, they will never consent to receive the South, except on the bended knees of apology for her inctitution; and they will never willingly yield up the power of controlling this Government for their own ends. Justice and kindly feeling have wholly parted from them, and henceforth, before the world, the equality of the South, the honor and dignity of the South, is entrusted alone, under God, to the keeping of The day of their awful retribution is at hand. See

The day of their awful retribution is at hand. See already the proud trophies of their plunder crumbling beneath the more threat of revolution. See their forms of Democracy driving onward to the license of moblew, and their Conservatism qualling before the tyranny of nere numbers. See capital hurrying home in gilded chariots, with curtains drawn, to hide its head in innermost retreat from the ferocious demands and threats of hungry Labor. See their Cotton lords and merchant princes startled in the dead watches of the night from luxurious slumber, by the fearful cry of despense millions demanding Work—or Bread—or Bloor! See these things, and envy Northern prosperity if you dare! In the commercial panic of 1857, where was reaction and security first found! In the South. In the dread crash of the crisis of 1861, where, in this broad land, will life be safe and property secure. In the dread chain of the crisis of 1804, where in this broad land, will life be safe and property secure I tell you only in the wide fields and among the negroe of the alar cholding States of the South. They see itthey begin to feel it—but, alas, too late, too late! They have sold their birthright for a mess of poltage—the edict has gone forth, and the avenger is already at their

When I turn to our future, bright with hope, and imagination draws the picture of a Southern Confederacy, "metbinks I see in my mind a noble and puis sunt nation rousing herself like a strong man, and snaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her, as an eat le, berving her mighty youth and kinding her en-danded eyes at the full mid-day beam!"

darded eyes at the full unit-day beam?"

Methicks I see our struggle o'er; the task of reconstruction happily accomplished, and the sovereign
States of the Southern Republic, with peace and plenty
at home, and assured respect abroad, realizing the glorious reward of a homogeneous nationality!

My friends, I feel that I would be stealing the ap-

latte of some of you, at least, it I did not frankly tell you that I cannot boast of having been a secessionist cates of a policy, in advance of the public sentiment, the solenn issue now presented, candor compels me

on the solenn issue now precepted, candor compels me to say that I can hay no claim to such honor.

I have steadily of posed the isolation of the State. I have always believed it to be our solemn duty to affiliate with the Southern States, and "to fight the battle in the Union" until the hist ray of hope had fied. The evidence furnished by the recent Presidential campaign has been everwhelding. I have been among then—I have felt it. With the North hopelessly sectionalized, I see before us, in this Union, naught but the funeral pull of black despair and degradation. The news of Georgia's resolute determination, the impression created in the South by the amnouncement of Lincoln's election, the enthurhastic unanimity of our own State, have fulfilled the conditions, herevisore wanting, to warrant my abandoning the platform of preconcerted cooperation. I, for one, paused before committing my whole faith to the policy of separate State action, and, telleve me, there was good reason for your leadand, telieve me, there was good reason for your lead ers tien to pause—good reason for them to require pos-itive assurance that their own people were fully alive itive assurance that their own people were fully alive to the responsibility of the step and were prepared to meet the consequences of possible isolation. I have never appreciated the statesmanship, the good faith critic nucliness of the policy of "breaking up this Union, to get better terms." Once out of this Union, I want no terms with the North; I want no better guaranties than those which Washington and his compers set their scale to. I am a Disunionist because I have lest my faith in the Northern people.

Doubt have given war in my point.

have lest my faith in the Northern people.

Doubt has given way, in my mind, to proud assurance of the heroic temper of our people. Secession has come to mean cooperation. Henceforth delay is dangerous—lesitation on the part of South Carohan to recome to nean cooperation. Henceforth dray is dangerous—besitation on the part of South Carolina to resume her independent sovereignty would be construed
as could to the completeness of that sovereignty, and
would imply distrust of her sister States. Delay is
dangerous. Georgia has already raised the cry, "Make
way for Liberty!" Unfurl, then, the banner of disunion, and let our battle-cry be, "Onward in the cause
of Truth to Victory or Death!"
Fellow-citizens, my task is done. When the spirit of

Fellow-citizens, my task is done. When the spirit of patriotism this day enkindled is suffered to die out—
when the pledges here made are forfeited—when the puling notes of submission come to be heard instead of the trampet tones of resistance, of power, and of victory, which now resound in your midst—when this noble standard of Liberty is taken down, and the free-flowing flag of defiance to Northern competition, Northern opinion, and Northern power, no longer floats on the breeze of Southern patriotism, then may paralysis seize upon the limbs of your noble commerce, and the silent grass cover the pavements of your now traffic worn and busy streets.

But, on the other hand, if you are true to yourselves—true to the high destiny which awaits you, and which

-true to the high destiny which awaits you, and which Providence bios you fulfill—if you are men, and can indeed rise through trial, difficulties, and danger, to the indeed the through trial, difficulties, and danger, to the grandeur of the conception of a Southern Republic—tren sm I justified in addressing you as worthy citizens of that republic—then, truly, may this day be held a day of great rejoicing, and a grateful posterity will look tack upon this declaration of your independence with tenfold blessings upon the memory of their brave and noble sires!

MEETING OF CITIZENS AT LONDON BRIDGE.

MEETING OF CITIZENS AT LONDON BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

At the call of the Committee of Safety for the London Bridge Magisterial District, a very large meeting of the citizens of Princess Anne was held at London Bridge on the 16th inst. The meeting being organized — George T. Rogers in the chair and G. Barron Glenn, Se retary—the Committee of Safety presented the following address explanatory of the objects of the meeting, which was read with earnest attention and with warm approval by the meeting at large:

FILLOW-CITIZENS: Events of a ominous character which have recently transpired within this county, staking our confidence in the just administration of the have, at d jeopardizing the public safety, have induced us, in the discharge of our duty, to seek instruction from you, as to the course to be pursued for the redress

os, in the discharge of our duty, to seek histraction from you, as to the course to be pursued for the redress of grievances and for your future security. Thught from our youth to revere the laws, and to uphold the

con-tituted authorities in the proper discharge of their

constituted authorities in the proper discharge of their duties, it cannot be supposed that we would now connector counsel any act that does not become good cigizens of a well-ordered Commonwealth, but there are times, like the present, when to remain silently raising the order wrongs would presage the loss of that manliness which cannot find its echo even in remonstrance. Permit us, then, very briefly to call your attention to the immediate object of this meeting.

It appears that an insurrectionary movement of a most databolical marker had been concerted within this county and its adjacent vicinity, which movement came to light only in time to prevent its outbreak. The main facts, the plot, its ramifications, and means, were proven without doubt or eavil. The ringleaders and others concerned were captured and lodged within our jail. Deep horror pervaded the community when the jim was divolged. A slaughterous attack was to have been made on people congregated to worship have been made en people congregated to worship Almighty God. Neither the Sabbath nor the precincts of the sanctuary, nor the defenseless condition of the people, the helplessness of women, or the cry of infancy could plead with ruless savages, but were rather incentives to their thirst for blood. Their scheme was a butchery with axes, hoes, and spades, prosecuted amid mangled corpses and flaming dwellings and with all the revelry of hellish hate. A crime so deep de-

served condign publishment.

While we were organizing our patrols and counseling our servants to demon themselves orderly, and to avoid the sure punishment that would fall upon the guilty, the astounding news reached us, that our Court could find no guilt as charged, save in a negro who guilty, the astounding news reached us, that our Court could find no guilt as charged, save in a negro who was said to be more than ordinarily intelligent; he was ordered to be transported beyond the United States, while some of the rest, undoubtedly believed to be more guilty, were ordered to be discharged from enstedy on bail! In view of these facts, we have thought proper to convene this evening, persuaded that the people of Princess Anne, so distinguished for good order and the support of the laws, cannot see the consequences that would ensue from their mal-administration without the deepest concern.

COMMITTEE OF SAFKIT—THIRD DISTRICT.

On motion of Dr. A. G. Tebault—duly seconded—the Chair appointed a Committee of Fourteen to take in consideration some course of action to be pursued in view of the circumstances and facts set forth in the address just received.

dress just received.

The Committee, being appointed and announced, retired; and, after due consideration, reported the following resolutions, which were passed, as expressive of the

ing resolutions, which were passed, as expressive of the sentiments of the meeting:

Resolved, That in consideration of the facts set forth in the address just instead to with deep interest, as from those that have reached as from other unquestionable sources, as to the course of the trial referred to, and the character of the evidence light before the Court, we can but be shew that its decision must be considered rather as encouragement in their purposes by the accused and their abetters than as consure; and that while we will wan them to greater secreey in maturing fature plans, must be looked to as some assurance that they will be held guilden until they shall be found with the incending torch or the bloody kills in hand.

2. That the peculiar circumstances and imminent dangers now

knike in hand.

2. That the peculiar circumstances and imminent dangers now surrounning us and existing in our midst, demand rather the rigor of the law than the squeamish mercy of the courts; and that in all presecutions for offences similar in character to those charged against the same prisoners of our country, the powers of the law should be body deciared and expounded, rather than its

the law should be boodly declared and expounded, rather than its ineff clearles sought for.

3. That while, as citizens of Virginia, we are willing and determined to childe by the laws of the State, and declare our confidence in their protective power, yet we are unwilling to place the interpretation and administration of those laws in the scenarior of the state penalties of those laws.

4. That no magistrate who is opposed to capital punishment can properly perform the duther of his office, or keep sacred and inviolate the oath most solemnly taken upon qualification to office.

5. That the boods required by the court, (as a protection to our clinears!) of the literased accused, are totally imadequate;

3. That the bonds required by the court, (as a protection to our cinzens; )) of the literated accused, are totally inadequates, and—it inducts the literated accused, are totally inadequates, and—it inducts the literates and in our protection—smooth have been of such amounts as to have tested the boasted candence of their prefectors.

6. That whits we protest against the decision of the Court, we request that meetings be held in each Mingisterial District to take this matter into consideration, that thus the opinion and feelings of the entire county may be expressed, which we entertain a hope will not be accured or disregarded by those who, a little time since, so courted its support to places of honor, trust, and molument.

time since, so courted its support to places of honor, trust, and molument.

On meeting of Thomas Keeling, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Norfolk papers.

On motion, the n-eeting adjourned.

GEORGE T. ROGERS, Chalenga.

G. BARNON GLENN, Secretary.

STATE PAPERS.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR LETCHER OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 21st inst. publishes the following correspondence:
Central Desocrat Office,
Erliefonte, Central Co., Penn., Nov. 10, 1850. }

ERLIEFONTE, CENTER Co., PRINC., Nov. 15, 1850. I

General Make Leicher of Virginia.

Derak Sirk: The present position of South Carolina and the sympathy manifested for her by many of the Scuthern States is to some a matter of aminement—to others a matter of alaum.

The dismion sentiment, which has been growing gradually in this country since the nullification in 1834, has at length assumed huge proportions, and, in my quinion, this spirit of rebellion should now be crushed. It we are to have dismion, let it come now; we will never be letter able to grapple with the monster than at the present hour. The rapid growth of ideas and sentiments in this country render delays dangerous to the stallility of our Government, and the welfare of our people. If we wish to crush an obnoxious doctains, we must do it at once, or it will grow to be tine, we must do it at once, or it will grow to be foundable, and ultimately distract the peace and har many of the Government. Polygamy is an example of this fact. Twenty years ago, and the man who dared to mouth disunion was looked upon askance, and shunned by his fellow-di izens as a traitor; now it is in the mouth of millions; and men, to gaping multitudes, and in our market-places, every day boast themselves of in our market-pinces, every cay boast themselves of miorists. The South will never be satisfied until she has attempted to separate these States—sooner or later that test of the stability of our Government must come, and the sooner the better. I would rather have this danger in the past than in the future. Twenty-eight n illiens of freemen in the North are ready to meet distribution new, and crush it as the strong man crushes an egg-bell in his hand.

States cannot reserve the right to secode. They are

States cannot reserve the right to secede. They are the common property of the Government. Texas cost us many n'illiors of dellars, and shall Texas now be permitted to walk out of the Union with those milions of our money? Suppose we pay two hundred millions for Cubs one day, shall we permit her to go out of the Union the next with those two hundred millions? This doctrine of the reserved right of States to

The people of the North will never peaceably submit to the secression of the South. If the worst comes to the worst, ht brother go to war with brother, and let the stronger party take possession of the whole Government. We must have no Southern Confederacy—no Northern Republic, but a Union of "many in

-no Northern Republic, but a Crion of "many in one."

Two hundred of your Virginians have tendered me their con mand in the event of dismion. I am at your service—I will march at a moment's warming, and, if necessary, give my life for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

I hold that the election of Abraham Lincoln is no just cause for secession. It is the result of our system of Government. The majority of our people have declared through the ballot box that he is their choice, and the ninosity should acquiesce. I await your orders.

orders.

Believing you to be a pure minded statesman, and true layer of your country, I am, with sentiments of respect, truly yours,

Jas. S. Baissis.

Flour country, Ve. Nov. 19, 1860. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19, 1860.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19, 1860.

Siz: Yesterday morning I received your extraordinary letter of the 15th inst. I am really at a loss to understand what good end you expected to accomplish by the preparation and transmission of it to me.

The country is deeply excited. Sectional feeling raths supreme. The Union is seriously threatened with disruption. Patriots and conservative men of all parties, East, West, North and South are looking to the future with fearful and alarming apprehensions. The prudent, considerate, reflecting minds of the ma-tion are engaged in handable and noble efforts to allay the excitencet, restore confidence and kind feeling, renove il irritating sauses of difference, and, if possi-ble, save the Union from dissolution. It is at this time, the, save the Union from dissolution. It is at this time, and under such circumstances, that you send me a letter denunciatory of the motives and conduct of a portion of the Southern people, and which, in its tone and spirit, is well calculated (I hope it was not so intended) to add fuel to a flame that is burning with sufficient intersity tow.

In your haste to assail your Southern fellow-citizens you seem to have forgotten that your own State is, to you extent at least, responsible for the present alarming crisis in public affairs. It I am not greatly missing the property of the control of the cleves non-slave colding States, which has passed statutes, now is full cling States, which has passed statutes, now is full control of the covertion of I olding States, which has passed statutes, now in Itali force and effect, designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. This is one of the grievances of which the Scuttern people have complained for years, and skhough carnest and respectful appeals have teen addressed to you to remove this cause of installion and complains, those appeals have passed unlessed.

As a conservative man, who ardently desires the As a conservative man, who ardently desires the rejetuity of the Union, under the Constitution, I appeal to you and to the conservative element of the North to arouse yourselves at once and miniate the rejer measures to secure a repeal of those obnoxious aws. Such action on the part of your Legislature will have a nost happy influence in relieving the Southern and and restoring peace and quiet taroughout our

new fearfully excited country.

The South asks only for the fair and faithful execution of the laws passed for the recovery and protection of the laws passed for the recovery and protection of her property that you will cease to embarrase, and lead your aid to effect their execution, according to their letter and spirit—that it her property shall escare at d be found in the non-laveholding States, you will set in it is promptly restored to the rightful owner. Surely there is patrictian enough in Pennsylvania and other non-slaveholding States to grant what the law

has declared to be our due, especially when the preservation of the Union depends upon it. In concluding this branch of the subject, permit me to add, that if the North, will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the Univa will be perpetual, our country will continue to gray in power and influence, the people of all sections will have secured to them the blessings of peace, quiet, and order, and a prosperity, such as has never teen known or appreciated in our past history, will be the necessary result.

It will require produce, wisdom, and patriotism, to aver the evils now impending over our country. Crimination and inflammatory language, can have no other effect than to exasperate and thus precipitate a result that is already laminent. In this hour of danger to the Union, it is the duty of patriots in all sections of our country to cuitivate a kind, generous, and conciliatory spirit one toward another. Your letter, however, breathes nothing of this kind; you twent the South with your superiority of numbers, and the caten to crush them by your fancied power.

You assure me that "two hundred Virguians" have agreed to place themselves under your "command, in the event of disminon," and that you are at my "service" and await my "orders." Virguians owe allegiance to this Commonwealth, and I have too much respect for my fellow-citizens of all parties to suppose that "two hundred" of them in any part of the State are willing to go to Pennsylvania for a commander, even if they had determined to aid in the ungracious work of reducing a Southern sister State to the abject condition of a conquered province of the Federal Government. All true Virginians will, I am sure, recognize their obligations to the State, and will hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of her constituted authorities. We now have in Virginian duly and rize their obligations to the State, and will hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of her constituted authorities. We now have in Virginia duly and legally organized, 88 troops of cavalry, 26 companies of artillery, 109 companies of infrantry, and 110 companies of riflemen, uniformed, and well prepared for service. Think you, my dear Sir, under these circumstanstances, that any "two hundred" men in Virginia would seriously propose to import a commander from Pennsylvania 7 No! no! You have been cruelly hoaxed by some wag, who desired to play off a good jake at your expense.

You have no right to come into Virginia to raise troops for any purpose whatsoever; and I take the oc-

troops for any purpose whatsoever; and I take the oc-case to say to you, in the kindest spirit imaginable, that such a course will be taken at your peril. It is made my duty to see that the laws are executed, and

that such a course will be taken at your perit. It is made my duty to see that the laws are executed, and in the contingency referred to they will be executed to the letter. If you desire to march against a Southern State, for the purpose mentioned in your letter, raise your troops at home, and present them to the sons of the South, as "food for gunpowder." We have other and better ases for Virginiams.

As your letter is of a public character, and as the people of this State may feel some interest in your views, I have thought it advisable to publish it, accumpanied with my reilly. A number of The Enquirer, containing the correspondence, will be sent to your address. Respectfully, John Letcher.

James S. Baisens, eag. Bellefonte, Center Goanty, Pa.

From The Richmond Enquirer.

We publish this morraing a letter from the Governor of Virginia, to which we would call attention. At the present time, in the excited condition of the public mind, the opinions and views of men holding high official position are looked to with very great interest. As an indication of the future course of the Governor of Virginia, this letter has peculiar importance. The

cial position are looked to with very great interest. As an indication of the future course of the Governor of Virguis, this letter has peculiar importance. The very remarkable letter to which Gov. Letcher replies is but an indication of the character of public feeding at the North. Conquest, coercion, and "crusning out are, in the mines of the "eighteen millions," as easily accomplished as egg-breaking "by a strong man." Gov. Letcher administers a calm and just rebuke to Northern multifustion, and shows that dereliction of duty on the part of the North has been the prime cause of all the present troubles. He advises his correspondent and all other Northern men to correct public sentiment atshome, to discharge their constitutional duties, and they will find no cause of complaint against the Soath. But Northern men well know their own disgraceful nullification of the Constitution, and they may graceful multification of the Constitution, and they may not hed the admenitions of Virginia's Governor. Yet the calm and determined voice of Virginia's Governor. Yet the calm and determined voice of Virginia's Executive, advising them to remain at home, may have a most sal-utary enect upon them. Should this admonstrion fail, the Northern people will find that the Executive of Virginia, knowing the rights of the State, will never permit them to suffer in one jet or tittle by any act of Lis.

The letter of Gov. Letcher indicates a determination to ceteral the State, and to stand as the mediator—if necessary, the armed mediator—between the States of the South and their assumants, come from what quarter they may. The people of Virginia will rally to her Governor in his noble determination to defend her rights and those of her sixter States of the South, and sustain him as they have ever sustained her faithful Executives.

sastain him as they have ever sustained her taithful Executives.

The letter is published at a most opportune moment, and we tope will arouse the refecting and conservative men at the North to a contemplation of the civil war to which the unconstitutional and arrogant course of the North is fast harrying the country. The Northern States hold the issues of peace or war; with them rests the contained union of the States; they alone can save the keputlic. Will they discharge their duty? Delay is dangerous. While their newspapers are risicaling severation and chamion, Southern States are calmly preparing to dissever their connection with the Union. The right of secession is being discussed at the North

but, right or no right, secession will be exercised by the South, unless the Northern States speedily take steps to repeal their unconstitutional laws, and furnish other guaranties.

A LETTER FROM JUDGE R. H. FIELD.

To the Editor of The Culpoper (Va.) Observer.

DEAR Sin: You have seen that The Richmond Enthe Union, by advising the South to strike a blow at once, and saying that Virginia will go with them. Is it not melanchely to think that any man or set of men should be as ignorant of the sense of the people of Virginia on this important subject as the editors of The Legance are, it they believe what they say, which I don't don't. If Eastern Virginia were to take that grand, the whole Western part of the State, to a man, would be leaving us. But, in truth, nine-tenths of the man of Eastern Virginia a copposed to it. Yet the ut-cause of such sentiments in a respectable paper is terance of such sentiments in a respectable paper is calculated to encourage the fire-caters of Sona-Caru-lina and Alatanna to treason and rebellion, bring on a civil war, and erench a portion of our happy land with

the blood of our brothers.
These Southern Disunionists want a Southern Confederacy, n.ai. by to open the slave-trade, and thereby be-cene enabled to purchase African slaves at one hand-red and hity delhars, to califyate their cotton lands. The price of regroes here will fall at least one hund-The pike of regroes here will tall at least one hund-red per cent from the serious apprehensions of such a result. The price of land will come down in the same proportion, and all persons who are much in debt will be froken up entirely and ruined. If their debts amount to one-half of what their property is now worth, and would rell for, then utter ruin would be it with the

Meetings should be held all over the State, and pubhic sentiment should be proclaimed, and these open-monthed Districulate should be shenced. Their can-

non should be spiked at once.

I hope, also, they will form and proclaim a determited purpose in the election of 1864 to lay aside all

nated purpose in the election of 1864 to lay aside all party president whose opinions of public policy will be in anison with our wishes and interest.

In deeds of patriotism Culpepper has always been in the first rank, and I should be pleased to see the Whigs and Democrats unite in calding a meeting of the people forth with to declare that they are opposed to the discultion of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and that this is determination in a solid. ontederacy, and that their determination is to abide by the administration of Lincoln or any other man who by the administration of Lincoln of any or and in the next be firstly and constitutionally elected President of the United States, so long as he supports the Constitution of the United States, executes in good faith the laws of the Union, and retrains from a course of measures calculated to violate our rights and destroy the value of our property, which we know cannot be done if the Constitution and laws, as they now are, are supported by the President of the United States and his party. With great'respect, yours, R. H. Firl. D. Charlotterelle, Oct. 16, 180.

## MINOR ITEMS. HOWELL CORR ON SECESSION.

In the year 1851, the Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia rote an elaborate letter to a Committee of citizens of Macon, in which he ably discussed and disposed of the subject of secession, as follows:

When asked to concede the right of a State to se-

cede at pleasure from the Union, with or without just cause, we are called upon to admit that the framers of the Constitution old that which was never done by any ther people possessed of their good sense and intelli-ence—that is, to provide, in the very organization of the Government, for its own dissolution. It seems to no that such a course would not only have been an amountloss proceeding, but wholly inconsistent with the window and sound judgment which marked the deitterations of those wise and good men who framed our Federal Government. Wails I freely admit that such an option is entertained by many for whose judgment I entertain the highest respect, I have no estation in declaring that the convictions of my own ntemplated in the adoption of our Constitution."
The Palmetto Cadets at West Point.

Sir: South Carolina will, at an early period, redeed her assertions, take her destinies in her own hands, and proceed to organize for herself is asparate Government; a Government of which our beloved Calhoun Limself would approve, and in which the benefits and

burdens will be distributed equally. Now we, her a ne and representatives at West Point, are a water to man, if st our devotion to herself and affection, where present cause; so, simultaneous with her withdra, al, we will be found under the folds of her baune. Though the reception of a diploma at the National Academy is certainly to be desired, yet we cannot so stifle our conectuaness of duty as to serve the remainder of the term under Mr. Lim oin as Commander-in-Chief, and be subjected, at all times, to the orders of a Government, the administration of which must necessarily be unfriendly to the Commonwealth which has so far preserved a spotless record, and of which we are so justly proud.

We swear to follow the "Lone Star" in her present path of rectitude; and if, by chance, she go astray, we

nth of rectitude; and if, by chance, she go astray, we will be with her still. All we desire is a field for making ourselves useful. South Carolinians.
West Point, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1860.

Ing ourselves useful.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1869.

BANK SUSPENSION.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 21st says:
From the following resolution it will be seest that the Farmers' Bank has suspended specie paymen's:
At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank and of Virginia, this 26th day of November, 1869; present:
Wm. H. Macfarland, President; Wm. C. Allen, Jos. R. Andersen, J. J. Wargoner, Samuel C. Rebinson, James Dunlep, These dork Robertson, John E. Wadsworth, and Richard O. Haskina.

Resolved, unanimously, That in view of the distrust which prevails, of the suspension of the large money trade with the South, usual at this season, and of the pressure of the law requiring the banks of this city to redeem the circulation of their branches a law which beens with special severity on this bank, because of the large number of her branches—specie payment be for the present suspended; and that a course of pelicy be pursued which will prepare for an early resumption.

J. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Directory of the Exchange Bank held a meeting yesterday, and will meet again this morning at half past

The Directory of the Exchange Bank held a meeting verterday, and will meet again this morning at half past 8. The Directory of the Bank of the Commonwealth also held a meeting yesterday, and was to have met again last evening at 7 o'clock. On inquiry at the, bank of Virginia, at half past 4 last evening, we found that that bank bad not, up to that hour, taken any action. The Traders' Bank will hold a meeting this morning, and also the Bank of Richmond, to consider on what course they will pursue. ider on what course they will pursue.

sider on what course they will pursue.

A PATRIOT'S APOLOGY.

The following is from The Mobile Tribune:
A Card.—Editor Tribune: Allow me through your columns to offer an apology for not being present and answering to my mame as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting at Temperance Hall last evening. It was owing to a personal injury that I received but a few hours before the meeting, that made it impossible. I wish also to return my sincere thanks to those patriots composing that meeting for the honor of having my mame appear as one of its Vice-Presidents, for I certainly regard it as far more honorable than the poettien assigned Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect of a shattered Republic. If there ever was any milk and signed Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect of a shattered Republic. If there ever was any milk and cider in my composition, it has not, nor will it ever ap-pear upon the issue that is now forced upon the people of Alabama. When I remember that the busy hum of preparation can be heard, and the Palmetto Flag may be seen from the grayers of my followed. be seen from the graves of my fathers, and that the blood of my family may be poured out in defense of the rights of South Carolina, it is useless for me to say

the rights of South Carolina, it is useless for me to say
that I am undecided as to our duty in this crisis. I am
not only for secession, but I am for secession now.

Respectfully E. J. ROLLINGS.

OLD GENTLEMEN APPECTED.

The Mobile Tribune says:

"That was a beautiful incident last Thursday night,
when, at the reading of one of the resolutions of Col.
Walker, the whole assembly rose and flourished their when, at the reading of one of the resolutions of con-Walker, the whole assembly rose and flourished their Late to exhibit their approval. Some old gentlemen in the andience were touched to the heart. There was there a regiment of men ready to march to any danger to show the entrestness of their enthusism. It was a good sign, and a reflex of the determination of the influential people of this city."

MOBILE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted at the Mobile meeting on the evening of the 15th inst.:

The Precidential election has resulted in the triumph of sectionalism over the supporters of law, order, and the Constitution of the

on.
Auti-Slavery fanaticism has lifted to the Chief Magistracy a

spirit of men who, knowing their rights, dare to militain them at any and all bazards.

The gravity of the occasion admonishes us neither to magnify nor under-estimate the largard of our position.

The question is, can the honor, dignity, and equality of the Southern States, and the rights of their citizens be preserved by remaining in the Union?

Are we not constrained to choose between a disgraceful submission, and a separation from those who persistently and delimity violate the covenants of our fathers?

The following brief but truthful history of the Black Republican party, its acts and purposes, affords an answer to their questions:

can party, its acts and purposes, about an answer to their ques-licias:
It claims to abolish Slavery in the districts, forts, arsenals, dockyards, and other places ceded to the United States. To abolish the inter-State slave-trade, and thus cat off the Northern Slave States from their profits of production, and the Southern of their resources of supply of labor.
It claims to forbid all equality and competition of settlement in the common Teritories, by the citizens of Slave States.
It has mullified the Slave act in the majority of the Prec States. It has denied the extradition of nondeters, and marauders, and other reions.

her leions.

It has concealed and shielded the murderer of masters or

It has concented and shielded the hurderer of masters or coveres in pursuit of ingitive siaves. It has refused to prevent or punish by State authority the speliation of slave property; but, on the contrary, it has made it as of the Union for the protection of slave property. It has advocated negro equality, and made it the ground of positive legislation boatile to the Southern States.

It opposes protection to slave property on the high seas, and has iscalined placy tiest in the case of the Creole.

It has kept in our midst emissaries of incendiarism to corrupt out slaves and induce them to run of, or incite them.

precarious in the border Slave States as nearly to have aboli-iculzed two of them—Maryland and Missouri; and it is making in illa unroads constantly upon Virginia and Kentucky. It is incessantly scatte ing firebrands of incendiary appeals in

our midst.

It has extended functicism into our own borders.

It has invaded a Territory by arms furnished by Emigrant Ald Societies, under State purchase, and by funds furnished by foreign enemies in Canada and Great britain.

It has invaded Virginia and shed the blood of her citizens on

It has invaded Viginia and shed the blood of her citizons on her own seil.

It has published its plan for the abolition of Slavery everywhete. To "rescue slaves at all hearned, form associations to establish presses, to use the vote and ballot, to raise money and mititary equipments, to form and discipline armed companies, to siyes it to non-slaveholders and detach them from sisvenoiders in Slave States, to communicate with the slaves, to encourage Anti-Slavery emigrants to the South and West, to seize other property of slaveholders to compensate for the cost of running of their slaves, to force emiancipation by all means, especially by in iting, harassing, and frowing upon Slavery in every mode and form, and finally by the Executive, by Congress, by the postal service, and in every way to agitate without reasing until the Southern States shall be abandoned to their fate, and, worm down, shall be compelled to surrender and emancipate their slaves.

lown, sladi be compelled to surrender and emancipate their staves.

It has repudiated the decisions of the Supreme Court.

It has alreaded the pulpit, the press, the school room. It divides all sects and edigious as well as parties. It demounces slaveholders as degraded by the lowest immortaities, insults them in every form, and holds them up to the scorn of man-kind.

It has already a majority of the States under its domination:

has injected the Federal as well as the State Judiciary; will en-long have a majority of the House of Representatives of the Con-guers of the Linden States; will soon have, by the new census, a majority of the Senate; und before it obtains the Senate, cer-tainly will obtain the Chief Executive power of the United States. otes. It has announced its purpose of total abolition in the States and

States.

It has announced its purpose of total abolition in the States and every where, as well as in the Territories, and districts, and other places or ded. And.

It has proclaimed an "irresistible conflict" of higher law with the Federal Constitution itself!

Its candidate elect to the Chief Magistracy has proclaimed that "the Government cannot endure half slave and half free"—that there is an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forme—the United States must and will, sooner or laker, become a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation."

Thus it is seen that their declared policy is a settled and determined hostility to the social fabric of the Southern States, a policy as war with the theory of our Government and the design of its framers—regardless of the Compromises of the Federal Constitution, innoring the rights of property, and destractive of the hamoury of our rederal system, and the equality of the States.

The success, therefore, of that party in the late election is an open and official avowal by a popular majority of the non-slave-holding States that their will be no panses in their aggressive warfare, until the full anoteses of their fell purposes.

The time, therefore, has come for us "to put our house in order," and, if need be, to stand by our arms.

We will not give the enemy time to collect his strength and wield the powers of Government against us, by waiting for any further "overt act." Therefore, be it, headed, I. That the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency upon the principles avowed by the Black Republican party, is in our opinion a witual overthrow of the Constitution and of the borders to the other.

That the lates of submission by the South to the ruin of such a man and such a party should be repudlated from one end of her borders to the other.

That in the bunguage of the Constitution of Alabama, under which the was affaulted into the Union, "All political power is inherent; in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority,

in the speedlest manner a consultation wi States, in the hope of securing their cooper which we deem essential to our safety.

A PENNSYLVANIA VIEW OF SECESSION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: You have seen what a vote Western Pennsyl-

vania gave to Lincoln and Hamlin. I knew we should do well, but the result was beyond my expectations. We have the right kind of Republicans here. Seven years ago, this county (Armstrong) was good for a Democratic majority of 600 to 700; this year, we gave Curtin over 700, and Lincoln 1,242, We look very calmly here upon the turmoil in the

South. That those hot heads have no sufficient cause for going out of the Union, we are all agreed; but we

go, they ought to be allowed to go as quickly as peaceably as possible. For a long time the Cotton States have been troublesome and quarrelsome members of the family, and to keep them in good humor we have been constrained to submit to a national policy that has had a most crushing effect upon the prosperity and progress of this section of the Union. We feet this if our cotton-growing friends can afford to part with ns, we can very easily afford to part with them. Still, the severance of this I dion is a serious multer, a deplorable event, for which they alone will be hold responsible. We have voted in a cordance with our views as to the best interests of curseives and our country, and we certainly felt that we had the right to do so. We ask no right, no privilege, which we would deny to the people of the South. We have voted to deny ourselves the privilege of carrying daves into Territory now Free, no matter how well a may be adapted to that kind of labor; and we only, in his respect, do to them as we have done to ourselves. With Shavery in the States we have not interfered, nor have we the smallest intention of doing so. We reservet. We right, however, of thinking and saying what we pleased on that and every other subject, and we freely accord to the people of the South the privilege of calling as "and sills," or anything else their chaste fancy may suggest.

If they carnot abide in union with as on these

to the people of the South the privilege of calling as "mud sills," or anything else their chaste fancy may suggest.

If they carnot abids in union with us on these terms, they must go, for I can perceive no right that the adhering States have to scores them. The idea that underlies this Union is that its members are free, independent of each other, and that the relation they hear one to another is equal, fraternal, voluntary. The right to go out of the partnership is a revolutionary right—a right assented and claimed for all people in the Declaration of Independence. If the Southern people really think that sufficient cause exists to impethen to a separation from us, I see not how we can deny to them the right of judgment on this momentous question. We claim the right of judgment, too. They may come to the conclusion that honor, widom, and patriotism all combine to justify their course; while we may decide that they are unreasonable and mad, and that their action is treason. Which view is to prevail? or who or what is to be the unpire? If we let them judge in the premises, and quietly retire, we leave the rest of the Union as it was; but should the General Government determine to use force, that moment it is changed from a Republic to an Empire. The adhering States could easily conquer and subjugate the sevening States; but that done, what would they do with them? We have no place under our Constitution for conquered provinces and tributaries.

In my opitian, humanity, good policy, and even self-preservation, combine to indicate a pacific Kno of policy toward these turbulent States, whose flory and indiscreet politicians have kindled a configuration that they could not extinguish if they would, and who have set a ball rolling that would crush thom were they to attempt to stop it.

Truly yours.

Let CPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From The Newbern (N. C.) Daily Progress, 2008.

A disunion meeting was called at Wilmington for last evening. How it was attended or what was done we are unable as yet to say.

As has already been noticed a meeting has also been called to assemble at Wilson, for the purpose of declar-

called to ascemble at Wilson, for the purion glasming distriction sentiments.

A meeting has been held, we see, up in Cleveland County, near the South Carolina line, at which special propers for South Carolina were uttered, and the following proceedings were had:

Col. Burton offered the following:

Resolved, That the election of Abe Lincoln to the Presidence Resolved.

Reselved, That the election of Abe Liucoln to the should be the cause of immediate secession by al

Heselred, That the election of Abe Lincoin to the Presidency should be the cause of immediate secession by all the Siave States.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The following was effered by Dr. Thomas Williamst Warren, We are informed, and belove, that Abraham Lincoln has been elected President of these United States, avoving principles directly opposed to the institutions of our State, which are likely to be carried out by him and a majority of the Coagress of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolred. That we now instruct our Representatives and Senator elect to the Legislature to use their utmost endeavors, so soon as they are organized, to pase a law requiring the citizens of this State to vote, as soon as may be practicable, on the prepriety of the State's seceding from the Union.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The following was offered by Col. Burton:

Resolved, That we now organize a company of Minute Men, to be ready at a moment's warning to march in defense of the South or in defense of any Southern State which may escale from the Union in consequence of Abe Lincoin's election.

Unanimously adopted, and many names were then enrolled.

The Rev. Joseph Holmes being called on to close

enrolled.

The Rev. Joseph Holmes being called on to close the neeting with prayer, prayed devoutly and fervently for fleaven's most propitions blessings on us, the South, and South Carolina in particular, and our

the South, and South Carolina in particular, and our country generally.

Kenlly, it would seem that the friends of the Union in North Carolina, if there be any, should begin to move. Let them hold meetings, and let their attachment for the Union be expressed and understood. Let the freemen of North Carolina say whether or not they are willing to be "dragged" out of the Union by the people of a State that has never treated them with common respect. This is no time to be still; patriots should act, and if the majority should prefer the Union as it is to all the horrors which a general revolution would bring on, let them say so, and enter their protest against the efforts that are being made by South Carolina and Georgia to involve them in the common ruin.

The momentous problem which is now agitating the public mind, and stirring to their uttermost depths the feelings of the Southern people, must soon be solved by an appeal to the voters of the South. While we would tain believe that, as regards the necessity of action in the premises, the people of Louisiana are very rearly manimous, differences of opinion must recommend.

action in the present of the presence of opinion must naturally be expected, and undoubtedly exist, as to the mode and measure of redress. That the election of Lincoln, with all its antecedent surroundings and its inevitable future enects of our mark to the South, is self-evident; and that something must be done to give a tangible and practical direction to the very nature of the south of the south

give a tangible and practical direction to the very natural indignation it has aroused is universally conceded.

While a large proportion of our citizens are for immediate, unconditional resistance to the impending danger—while they are for taking our position at once alongeide of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and the other States who are expected to adopt the policy for eshadowed by the expression of popular feeling in those three States, a large and highly respectable portion of our fellow-citizens seem to be in favor of concerted action, of consultation with the authorized representatives of our sister States of the South, whereby all minor differences of optimion might be conciliated, and a general and definite plan of action be adopted. However bitter our past controversies may have been, this is not the time for mutual represch and crimination.

Let us bury the hatchet and come together, Bell men Breckinridgers and Douglasites, as true sons of Louisiana and of the South, to deliberate in a fraternal Breckinridgers and Doughsites, as true sons of Louisiana and of the South, to deliberate in a fraternal spirit upon the present crisis, and to prepare as one man for the coming tempest. Gov. Moore, we presume, will feel it necessary to convene the Legislature at an earlier day than the period appointed by the Constitution. Upon that body will devolve the duty of calling a Convention of the people of Louisiana, to define their present position, and to consult as to their future course. To that body none but the best, the wisest, and most reliable and substantial men of all parties should be sent as delegates; all previous ofference of a transitory character should, as far as possible, be postponed to the paramount necessity of concentrating in such a body all the talent and wisdom we can bring together; and while every citizen shall be expected to exercise his preferences and to cast his vote for the candidates whose publicly announced views will come nearest to his own individual opinions, we hope and trust that such unavoidable discussions and diherences will be conducted in a temperate, grave, and conciliatory spirit, worthy of the overshadowing importance of the question at issue, the vital interests of our section and State, and the paramount necessity of union and harmony for the common defense.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Herald, Nov. 20. mon defence. From The Norfolk (Va.) Herald, Nov. 20.

Although we cannot concent to a sectional division of our Urion, not seeing the least necessity for it at present, we are clear for leaving those States which seem to be bent on secession to work out their own favorite theory without molestation. We shall not seek by the use of irritating language to convince them that they are pursuing a wrong course, but leave them to them selves, and hope that others who deprents their action will do likewise. The great body of the South has marifested its fidelity to the Constitution and the Union at the recent election; but it cannot cate their action will do likewise. The great body of the South has manifested its fidelity to the Constitution and the Union at the recent election; but it cannot tolerate any armed interference to suppress what is desired the rash and ill-advised course of its earing sisters, who, if satisfied that the Federal Government will not interfere with a seconing State if she should prifer to leave the Union, will be more apt to apply voluntarily for readn ission than succumb to grerion. So let them go, if such is their determination. The supposition that the incoming President will tramps on the rights of the South, as a matter of course, is, hardly pretext enough to justify their leaving the Union, when the South has every guar any but one, which it can desire, for their protection—an antu-Republican majority in the House of Representatives—a majority in the Senate friendly to the South, and an independent Judic lary which it can be right for the South—aye, and the conservative feeling and sentiment of the Norm, which is duly increaring and strengthening. If all this is not ample to protect the South in her Omestitutional rights, to them Southern sisters.

\*\*From The Norfelk Access (Va.) Nor. 28.

treme Southern sisters.

From The Norfolk, Argas, (Va.) Nor. 20.

Is it not better that the South should show a doter half not better that the position, even if pashed to a classification of the Unice, than to be satisfied with our present relations and respects, and thus invite further treatment upon any regular and institutions 1 Aug. for going out of the Union, we are all agreed; but we present relations and respects, and thus invite are almost se unanimous in the opinion that if they will encronchments upon aer rights and institutions